Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1804. [No. 1078.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffil, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Baftacks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King street,
AN ELEGANT EDITION OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a specimen of American paper and printing, which will not suffer by a comparison with any book printed in this country.

☞ A GOLD MEDAL was given to Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the American Company of Booksellers, as the best specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual meeting at New York last June.

July 31. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,
MEMOIRS
OF
The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.
By Anna Seward.

Price in boards,	1 dol. 75 cts.
Bound in Sheep,	2 —— 00
Calf, gilt,	2 —— 50

July 20. d

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350 bls. HERRINGS.
For Sale by the Subscribers—350 bls. well cured Herrings; a quantity of second hand Rigging, four new sails for a Brig; a quantity of Blocks and three Anchors.
30 tierces of Rice,
50 bales Cotton,
1200 lbs. Indigo.
☞ BILLS on Philadelphia and New York.
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
July 26. d

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in the county of Alexandria, district of Columbia, a Mulatto man called NATT COOK, about 6 feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long hair which he wears tied, a *lock of white hair* on the front of his head, a little to the left, a cooper by trade; he has several scars on his arms and wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald, and several marks from a whip; he is very fond of drink and gambling; he took with him a variety of clothes and some cooper's tools. He crossed the Potomac at Georgetown a few days since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as he has been very anxious for some time past to go to sea. I will give the above reward for securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get him again, or *thirty dollars*, with reasonable charges if brought home. ☞ All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing or carring off said fellow at their peril.

C. F. Whiting.
July 11. d

Wanted to Hire,

A servant Woman: For one well acquainted with Cooking, Washing and House Work generally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.
July 16. d

For Charter to Europe,

The SHIP
WILLIAM and JOHN,
T. Woodhouse, Master:
lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf in complete order, and ready to take in a cargo immediately.
Apply to
James Wilson.
Aug. 30. d

FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG DOLPHIN,
JOSHUA BANGS, *Master*,
Will sail on Sunday next,
For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, or to Lawrason and Fowle on said wharf.
August 27. d6t

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop Columbia,
burden about 500 bls.
Thos. R. Gardner, Master:
Apply to J. G. LADD.
Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,
Fifteen puncheons
High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Sloop
LITTLE JIM,
Thomas V. Butler, Master;
burthen about 400 bls. For Freight or Passage apply to the captain on board at Merchant's Wharf, or
Daniel Murgatroyd,
King street.

Who has for Sale,
Berbon Gurrahs,
Nimposakic Cossas,
Chittabully Baftas,
Champore Cossas,
Jantally Mamoodys,
Johanna Lawns,
Table Cloths,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Country Gin, and
A few bls. N. York Cargo Pork.
July 25. d

For Freight or Charter,
To EUROPE or the WEST INDIES,

The fine, fast sailing
Brig RACHEL,
JOHN GUTHRIE, Master:
Burthen 1200 bls. in complete order for sea.
Apply to
M'Clean and Winterbery.

For CHARTER,

The fine, new American
Ship ORB,
Captain FARLEY,
About 450 hogsheads burthen:
Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to any port in Europe, and can proceed immediately. For terms apply to.

William Hodgson.
Aug. d

The Ship United States,
arrived at Liverpool on the 7th June, having a passage of 27 days from the Capes, and was preparing for the reception of FALL GOODS for Alexandria and George Town. We expect her early in September and wish to provide a return Cargo for Liverpool; but if this cannot be accomplished, we will take FREIGHT for Cowes and a market, or direct to a port in Holland. We request an early application in order that we may give her dispatch as a regular trader.

We want to purchase 30,000 white oak barrel Staves.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Aug. 13. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SLOOP
LITTLE REBECCA,
Stephen Carr, Master;
Burthen 600 barrels, ready for the reception of a cargo. Apply to the captain on board, or
John G. Ladd.
August 31. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port of in Europe,
The fine burthensome
Ship COLUMBIA,
Captain HAYDEN.
Will flow about four hundred hogsheads Tobacco. For terms apply to
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Sept. 1. d

THE SUBSCRIBER
Intending to leave this place early next fall, offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his STOCK on HAND, consisting of a handsome selection of
DRY GOODS
adapted to the present season.——All persons having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be pleased to make payment.

John Horsburgh.
June 12. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
HAS FOR SALE
At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)
2,800 pieces NANKEENS,
165 do. Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Sannahs,
8 do. Baftas,
1 do. Emertys,
1 do. blue Gurrahs,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 sacks Sago
1 bag Hops,
94 Birch Floor Mats,
3 cases and one cask Women's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
ALSO ON HAND,
Fifteen bales of India Cottons,
Consisting of
5 bales Baftas,
5 do. Emertys,
4 do. Sannahs,
1 do. Cassans,
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 sets Tea China,
Mens' coarse, and women's Morocco an leather shoes,
Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,
1 case Mariner's Compasses,
10 coils Cordage, assorted,
24 bags Pepper,
40 bls. Beef No. I. and
A large quantity of red Soal Leather.
June 4. d

JAMES BACON,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES consisting of

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Peko, Padra, Pouchong and Com'n Souchong	TEAS *Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.*

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W India and Sugar House Molasses,

Choice old Madeira, Particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Brussels, Lisbon, Malaga and Port	WINES.

Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

Antigua, St. Croix, and St. Kitts	RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone,
Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
MCayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canisters,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families and in consequence thereof taken every pain, possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their custom.
June 11. d

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received by the brig Rachel from Cadiz,
FRESH LEMONS
And Muscadel and Bloom RAISINS,
by the box or retail,
Very nice, fresh OLIVES by the jar:
And from Amsterdam, by the Brother's Return,
REAL HOLLAND GIN,
EMPTY GIN CASES.
And GLASS WARE assorted.
On Hand, as usual,
Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds, Nuts,
Fruit, Spanish Segars (first quality) by the box or retail, with all kind of GROCERIES.
ALSO,
Fine fat Mackarel and Old Codfish, for family use.

Abel Willis.
August 20. d

FRESH FRUIT.
JOHN A. BURFORD,
(Late Dyson's Store,) Prince Street, has this day received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sch'r Sparrow from Antigua,
4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
3000 Oranges,
30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural soil,
49 boxes Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, by the box or retail,
Fresh Lemonds,
Cherry Wine of a superior quality,
And real Holland Gin.
Has always on Hand,
A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.
☞ The above articles are all in fine order, and of and excellent quality.
Aug. 22. d

PROPOSALS,
For Printing by subscription a comprehensive description of
~~The Island of Newfoundland~~
IN
The Island of Newfoundland.
With the occupation and amusements of the inhabitants; the government and trade of that important British island; concluding with sundry observations in relation to
The Court of Vice Admiralty
Established there—well worthy the attention of those merchants who are shippers to foreign markets.
By a person who resided there three months of the last Winter.
TERMS——The work shall be printed on fine paper, and on delivery, subscribers to pay Four Shillings.
☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.
July 12. d

To be Rented,
THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the subscriber on Wolfe street, having every convenience for a genteel family, with a large productive garden; the situation healthy and the house remarkably cool in the summer season. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
June 23. d

A Tan Yard for Sale,
In a good situation in the country to purchase Hides or dispose of leather.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 16 d

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,
Offers for Sale,
30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum
20 hhds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,

10 pipes London P. Madeira	WINES,
8 do. old Port	
4 do. P. Tenneriffe	
15 qr. casks Sherry, and	
4 pipes Brussels	

3 hhds. green Copperas,
4 hhds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hhds. Madder,
2 hhds. Allum, and
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different qualities, with most other articles in the Grocer Line.
May 29. d

NOTICE.

THE prodigious number of DOGS, going at large in our ſtreets daily, at this ſeaſon of the year, has given but a too well founded alarm, for the conſequences to be apprehended, if longer permitted; a ſpeedy corrective therefore in the premiſes ſeems expedient—I do therefore again require the ſeveral conſtables to be vigilant, and active, in the diſcharge of their ſeveral duties, as it reſpects thoſe animals, and their owners; and in executing the law upon that ſubject paſſed the 5th February 1800, in theſe words, *to wit*: —"All owners of dogs ſhall keep ſuch dogs chained or otherwiſe confined, and if any dog ſhall be found going at large, without his owner, the owner ſhall be ſubject to the penalty of one dollar. It ſhall be lawful for any perſon, and ſhall *particularly* be the duty of the conſtables, to kill and deſtroy any dog found ſo going at large without his owner."

The benefit and ſatisfaction experienced and acknowledged, by thoſe perſons who have lately white waſhed their cellars, ought I think to be a powerful incentive to ſeveral others who have not done ſo; and in my view of this ſubject, the preſent ſtate of the weather more than ever appears to require this very ſalutary operation, the the expence can ſurely be no objection with many for ſeveral cellars will not require more lime and labour, than what one half dollar or ſeventy five cents will purchaſe.

J. Mandeville,
Superintendant of Police.

Auguſt 28. d1w

A CARGO
Of coarſe LIVERPOOL SALT,
juſt received and now ready to be delivered from on board the ſhip Columbia, capt. Hayden, at Harper's wharf, and for ſale by
Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Sept. 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
By the ſhip William and John, and for Sale,
Forty two puncheons
JAMAICA SPIRITS
of a good flavour.
I have now on Hand,
NEW YORK firſt quality Beef and Pork,
Do. Loaf Sugar in hhds. and bls.
☞ BILLS on London at 60 days.
James Patton.

Aug. 31. d7t

JUST ARRIVED,
And for ſale on board the Sch'r Elizabeth, lying at the head of Vowell's wharf,
A Cargo of firſt quality CHEESE,
from New London,
which will be ſold low, *if applied for immediately.*

Auguſt 30. d3t

JUST RECEIVED,
By the Rachel from Cadiz, and for Sale by the Subſcriber,
48 boxes Muſcadel and Bloom
RAISINS,
70 Jars of OLIVES—*all in fine order.*
T. SIMMS.

Aug. 20. d

Smithfield Bacon Hams.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received 2000 lbs. of Smithfield BACON HAMS, conſiſting in the greateſt part of nice ſmall Hams of from 6 to 12 pounds weight.——An aſſortment of Liverpool
STONE WARE,
conſiſting of jugs, pitchers, and pickle pots of different ſizes.

Abel Willis.

Aug. 23. d

NOTICE.

AS it is my intention to cloſe all my accounts by the firſt of October, tho ſe indebted to me will pleaſe to make payment previous to that time, to enable me to ſatisfy thoſe who have claims upon me. Thoſe who do not comply with this notice cannot conſider themſelves entitled to further credit. I have on hand ſome nice cloth &c. which I will make up very low for caſh, or for punctual cuſtomers as uſual.

James S. Scott.

Auguſt 31. d3t eo10t

NOTICE.

THE SALE of a part of Major Thomas Weſt's LAND, advertiſed in this paper, was poſtponed until Wedneſday the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when the ſale will again commence on the premiſes, near the lands of Mr. Jonah Thompſon.

This tract will be ſold in convenient LOTS, ſome of which are, in point of ſituation, equal to any in the vicinity of Alexandria.

Richard M. Scott,
Francis Peyton,
Amos Alexander, } *Com'rs.*

Auguſt 23. dds

Notice to Parents, &c.

MR. DAVIS has returned, and will open ſchool on Monday next.

Auguſt 30. d3t

LOUISIANA REMONSTRANCE.

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE *UNITED STATES*

IN SENATE AND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONVENED.

(Continued from Saturday's Advertiser.)

We may then again become the victims of falſe information, of haſty remark, or prejudiced opinion; we may then again be told that we are incapable of managing our own concerns, that the period of emancipation is not yet arrived, and that when in the ſchool of ſlavery, we have learned how to be free, our rights ſhall be reſtored. Upon the topic to which this leads we are reluctant to ſpeak—but misrepreſented and inſulted, it cannot be deemed improper to ſhew how groundleſs are the calumnies which repreſent us, as in a ſtate of degredation, unfit to receive the boon of freedom. How far any ſuppoſed incapacity, to direct the affairs of our own country, would releaſe the United States from their obligation, to confer upon us, the rights of citizenſhip, or upon what principle they are to become the judges of that capacity, might, we believe, fairly be queſtioned—for we have ſurely not become leſs fit for the taſk, ſince the ſignature of the Treaty, than we were before that period; and that no ſuch incapacity was then ſuppoſed to exiſt, is evident from the terms of that inſtrument, which declares that we are to be admitted as ſoon as poſſible, according to the principles of the conſtitution. If the United States then may poſtpone the performance of this engagement until in their opinion it may be proper to perform it, of what validity is the compact, or can that be called one, of which the performance depends only on the will of the contracting party.

But if capacity is to be the criterion and information the prelimenary requiſite of our admiſſion let us reſpectfully enquire what is the nature of this capacity, and information, and where it will moſt probably be found. By the diſtribution of powers between the general and ſtate governments, the former have the excluſive ſuperintendence of all external relations, and of thoſe internal arrangements, which regard the ſeveral ſtates in their national capacity; the reſiduary powers, retained by the ſtates, are more limited in their operations, and require in their exerciſe a ſpecies of information to be derived only from local ſources. The pureſt principles will be miſapplied, the beſt intentions will be ill directed, the moſt ſplendid efforts of genius, will prove ineffectual without an intimate knowledge of the manners, cuſtoms, purſuits, and intereſts, of the people to whom they are applied, or in whoſe favour they are exerted. Should this reaſoning be juſt, it would appear to follow, that local information ſhould be preferred in a ſtate legiſlator, to ſplendid acquirement, when they cannot be united; and ſhould we give the repreſentatives of the United States all the ſuperiority they claim and undoubtedly merit, yet we cannot be accuſed of preſumption, in ſuppoſing that we know ſomewhat more of our own country, and its local intereſts, that men who are acquainted with it only from report. It will not, we truſt, be anſwered that the members of the council muſt be ſelected from the inhabitants; we have already ſhewn what ſhare the council will probably have in legiſlation: and the reſidence of one year is certainly too ſhort to attain information, or ſecure any thing like a permanent attachment.

If this local knowledge is neceſſary to legiſlate wiſely, how much more ſo is it in order to ſelect diſcreetly, thoſe on whom this taſk muſt devolve. The Preſident muſt neceſſarily depend on the information of his agents here; without any perſonal knowledge of the men he muſt chuſe; how can he detect impoſition, or counteract prejudice: How defeat intrigue, or ſecure himſelf from the reproach of having confided our intereſts to men, in whom we have no confidence? We might contraſt theſe inconveniences with the evident advantages of a choice made by the people themſelves, and the conviction would be irreſiſtable, that the latter poſſeſs, excluſively that ſpecies of information, with reſpect to character, conduct, circumſtances and abilities, which is neceſſary to a prudent choice of their repreſentatives; but we preſume enough has been ſaid to ſhew that among a people not abſolutely ſunk in ignorance, the kind of knowledge indiſpenſable to good government, or a ſelection of rulers, can only be found at home—that the beſt abilities and the pureſt intentions will not replace it abroad, and that without it all legiſlation is tyrannical and oppreſſive.

Convinced of this truth we find the advocates for our ſubjection, driven to an argument, at which we have before hinted—To deprive us of our right of election, we have been repreſented as too ignorant to exerciſe it with wiſdom, and too turbulent to enjoy it with ſafety. Sunk in ignorance, effeminated by luxury, debaſed by oppreſſion, we were it was ſaid incapable of appreciating a free conſtitution, if it were given, or feeling the deprivation, if it were denied. The ſentiments which were excited by this humiliating picture, may be imagined, but cannot be expreſſed, conſiſtent with the reſpect we owe your honorable body. We were willing, however to aſcribe it to the want of correct information, but we could not avoid wondering that it ſhould be ſo very defective, as to have drawn from the names of ſome diſtricts in our country, an argument as to the language ſpoken in them, which proved fatal to an important amendment to the bill.—We could not imagine what had excited the idea of our effeminacy and profuſion; and the laborious planter at his frugal meal heard, with a ſmile of bitterneſs and contempt, the deſcriptions publiſhed at Waſhington, of his opulence and luxury.

As to the degree of information diffuſed through the country, we humbly requeſt that ſome more correct evidence may be produced than the ſuperficial remarks that have been made by travellers or reſidents, who neither aſſociate with us nor ſpeak our language; many of us are native citizens of the United States who have participated in that kind of knowledge which is there ſpread among the people, the others generally are men who will not ſuffer, by a compariſon with the population of any other colony. Some diſadvantages as to education in the higheſt branches of literature, have lately attended us, but the original ſettlement of the province was marked by circumſtances peculiarly favorable in this reſpect, it was made at no great date, at a period when ſcience had attained a great degree of perfection, and from a country in which it flouriſhed; many individuals poſſeſſing a property and rank, which ſuppoſe a liberal education were among the firſt ſettlers, and perhaps there would be no vanity in aſſerting that the firſt eſtabliſhment of Louiſianna, might vie with that of any other in America, for the reſpectability and information of thoſe who compoſed it; their deſcendants now reſpectfully call for the evidence which proves that they have degenerated ſo as to become totally incompetent to the taſk of legiſlation; for our love of order and ſubmiſſion to the laws we can confidently appeal to the whole hiſtory of our ſettlement, and particularly to what has lately paſſed. In thoſe dangerous moments when it was uncertain at what point our political vibrations would ſtop; when national prejudice, perſonal intereſt, factious views, and ambitious deſigns, might be ſuppoſed to combine for the interruption of our repoſe when in the frequent changes to which we have been ſubject, the authority of one nation was weakened, before the other had eſtabliſhed its power. In thoſe moments of criſis and danger, no inſurrection diſturbed, no riot diſgraced us, the voice of ſedition was ſilent; and before a magiſtrate was appointed, good morals ſerved inſtead of laws, and a love of order inſtead of civil power; it is then as unjuſt to tax us with turbulence, as it is degrading to reproach us with ignorance and vice,

But let us admit that by ſome train of reaſoning to which we are ſtrangers, by ſome incomprehenſible fatility we are cut off from our national rights, and form an unfortunate exception to thoſe general principles on which your revolution and government are founded; that there is no clauſe for us in the great charter of nature, and that we muſt look for our freedom to another ſource; yet we are not without a claim, one ariſing from ſolemn ſtipulation, and according to our ideas, full obligatory and unquivocal.

The third article of the treaty, lately concluded at Paris, declares that, "the inhabitants of the ceded territory ſhall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as ſoon as poſſible, according to the principles of the federal conſtitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time they ſhall be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the exerciſe of the religion they profeſs."

Your honorable body ſeems to have adopted a conſtruction of this article, which would ſuſpend its performance, until ſome period fixed by the principles of the conſtitution, and to have read the article thus: The inhabitants ſhall be incorporated into the Union, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, etc. ſo ſoon as the principles of the federal conſtitution will permit. We on the contrary contend, that the words "according to the principles of the federal conſtitution," as they are placed in the ſentence, form no limitation, that they were intended as deſcriptive of the kind of rights we were to enjoy, or at moſt relate to the mode in which they were to be conferred, and that the article contemplates no other delay to our reception, than will be required to paſs the neceſſary laws, and aſcertain the repreſentation to which we are intitled.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory, are to be "incorporated into the Union of the United States." theſe words can in no ſenſe be ſatisfied by the act in queſtion. A territory, governed in the manner the act directs, may be a province of the United States, but can by no conſtruction, be ſaid to be incorporated into the Union.—To be incorporated into the Union, muſt mean to form a part of it; but to every component part of the United States, the conſtitution has guaranteed a republican form of government; and this as we have already ſhewn, has no one principle of republicaniſm in its compoſition. It is therefore, not a compliance with the latter of the treaty, and is totally inconſiſtent with its ſpirit, which certainly intends ſome ſtipulations in our favor. But if congreſs may govern us as they pleaſe, what neceſſity was there for this clauſe? or how are we benefited by its introduction? If any doubt however could poſſibly ariſe on the firſt member of the ſentence, it muſt vaniſh by a conſideration of the ſecond, which provides for their admiſſion, to the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States. But this government, as we have ſhewn, is totally incompatiable with thoſe rights. Without any vote in the election of our legiſlature; without any check upon our executive, without any one incident of ſelf-goaernment—what valuable "privilege" of citizenſhip is allowed us what "right" do we enjoy? what "immunity" can we boaſt, except indeed the degrading exemption from the cares of legiſlation and the burthen of public affairs?

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 30.

The conduct of the British veſſels of war, in cruizing at the mouth of the harbor of New York, detaining merchantmen and impreſſing the ſeamen, is as great an inſult as can be offered from one independent nation to another. If the government of the United States ſuffers this, it refuſes that protection which it owes to the citizens it is reduced to the loweſt ſtate of degradation. The conduct of the Britiſh is equal to a declaration of war, and would juſtify the repelling of them by force. A tameneſs in this reſpect, is to invite inſult and outrage from any and from every quarter.

Let it be remembered that the United States are neutral in the conteſt between Great Britain and France. If we allow one power to help itſelf at our expence, the other will take the ſame privilege. The Emperor Napoleon, as well as George the Third, will impreſs our ſeamen whenever he can; and thus we will be made the ſport and the prey of theſe contending nations.

It will be aſked what is the remedy? There can be only two; remonſtrance & reſiſtance. The firſt is tedious and makes no reſtitution, or at leaſt when it is too late—What reſtitution can be made to the merchant for the detention of his veſſel, the deprivation of his ſeamen, and the change of the port? In the mean time he may be embarraſſed and many others involved in his final ruin. Remonſtrance and reſiſtance againſt the aggreſſors ought to go together. After a robber has broken into your houſe, and carried off your goods you may look in vain for their reſtoration.

It will be aſked again, where is the force to compel an obſervance of the law of nations? This is a mortifying queſtion. It ſhall only be ſaid, that if the United States have not an adequate force, they are able to have it, and they muſt have it, or ſurrender their independence. The ludicrous manner in which ſome writers have treated the inſolence of Foreign Powers, and the palliations formed for by others, are unworthy of Americans. The matter is too ſerious to be trifled with, and call for indignant oppoſition, inſtead of excuſe or merriment.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 31.

DIED, laſt night very ſuddenly, the Rev. *John Blair Linn*, paſtor of the firſt Preſbyterian church in this city, aged 27. This melancholy intelligence will be heard with deep regret, not only by the particular circle of friends to whom he was endeared by the purity of his conduct, the goodneſs

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ORK, August 30.

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PHIA, August 31.

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of his heart, and the elevation of his mind, but by a numerous and affectionate congregation, the surviving witnesses of his piety and usefulness. Nor is it they alone who have to mourn on this occasion. The whole community will deplore the premature loss of one of its brightest ornaments. Our country, nay, the universe, partakes of the affliction, when talents so splendid, industry so unceasing, and virtue so inflexible are summoned from the world. In the midst of our regrets, the overburthened heart will cling with delight to the assurance, that our *departed Brother* has exchanged "this earthly tabernacle for a crown of everlasting glory;" that he has deserved, and will receive the heavenly benediction of, "well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the kingdom of heaven."

September 1.

Extract of a letter from Williamsport, Lycoming county, dated Aug. 22.

It is probable you have heard that the Yankees on Tioga shot Edward Gobin; this has put a stop to all business in that country; they since say he was the wrong person, they meant to shoot the surveyor Henry Donnell. There are forty men in arms on the Tioga, from Sugar Creek and other parts. Gillet, some time after Gobin was shot, came with upwards of 30 persons on to the tract in the name of Mark Wilcocks, and cut the hay. The person it is leased to fears they will take his life, and for some time has kept to his house. I am informed that at Tioga Point, they have shot and burnt an effigy of Henry Donnell, and threaten that if he or any other officer should go into that country, they shall not leave it alive. They have stopped travellers and made them give account of themselves. One of the settlers is now at Williamsport, who had leased a trsct of land; he fled the country fearing his life would be taken, and numbers have under like apprehensions removed into the state of New York.

NORFOLK, August 25.

We have received from capt. Brena, of the schr. Lady Washington, from the Bay of Honduras, the following—

PROCLAMATION.

BY COLONEL THOMAS BARROW, HIS MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDANT, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, the Mahogany exported from this settlement to America, is limited, by the instructions of Government, to his Majesty's Superintendant, to seventeen inches in its broadest dimensions: and WHEREAS the Magistrates and Committee representing the inhabitants at large, from motives of public utility, have applied to his Majesty's Superintendant to extend such limitation to twenty inches. It is, therefore, hereby ordered and directed, that, until his Majesty's pleasure be known, all vessels trading from any place in the bay of Honduras, where British settlers are permitted to cut Mahogany, and to export the same to any part or dependency of the United States of America, be permitted to take on board and carry away Mahogany, not exceeding twenty inches in its broadest dimensions, subject to the following restrictions and regulations, viz.

I. That all vessels, trading to and from America, do enter at the river's mouth, as heretofore; and that the master of such vessel or vessels, together with the consignee or some other respectable inhabitant, do, within twenty four hours after the arrival of such vessel or vessels, sign a bond in the office of the Secretary of his Majesty's Superintendant, to comply with these regulations, under penalty of one hundred pounds.

II. That the master of such vessel or vessels, together with the consignee or some other responsible inhabitant, who may become his surety do deliver, upon oath, into the secretary's office, a particular invoice or bill of measurement, to be sworn to by a regular sworn measurer of every log or piece of Mahogany shipped on board such vessel or vessels, and if Mahogany of greater dimension than hereby specified shall be deemed lawful prize, as in such cases usual.

III. That the master of all such vessels, or their sureties do pay the usual fees into the Secretary's Office, at the time of reporting their invoice or bill of measurement.

IV. That all persons that do at present, or that hereafter may, follow the occupation or profession of a measurer, shall be sworn by a magistrate to act, as far as relates to him or them, in due conformity to the proclamation of his Majesty's Superintendant, and the orders and regulations issued thereupon; a certificate of which oath, under the hand and seal of one or more Magistrates, to be lodged in the Office of the Secretary of his Majesty's Superintendant.

V. The articles that will be permitted to be imported into this settlement in American bottoms, are, namely, Provisions, Live-Stock and Lumber.

Given under my hand and Seal at Belize the 14th day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

(Signed)

THOS. BARROW.

By order of his Majesty's Superintendant,
R. EDWARDS, *Sec'ry.*

God Save the King.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

A gentleman of intelligence and respectibility at New Orleans, in a letter to his friend, on the subject of the Louisiana Memorial, observes—"It is well understood to be the production of Mr. Edward Livingston; but the sentiments and disposition which originated it, took their rise in Paris, and were deposited here by Mr. Laussat."

—

French Frigates.—A letter from New-York, dated on Wednesday last, says—"This morning the French frigates Dido and Cybelle, got under way about 7 o'clock and proceeded through the narrows with a light breeze from N. E. Their departure has occasioned a thousand conjectures, and bets have been made to a considerable amount, that they will not go out. Report says that they received orders this morning at two o'clock to proceed to sea. This is not unlikely from this circumstance—At the above hour a small encampment which they had erected on Gibbet Island, was broke up and all hands ordered on board with the utmost expedition. There is only one wish here on the subject; that is, *that they have gone off*, let the result be what it may between them and the British—for the conduct of the British off our port has been censured by all parties, and in my opinion very deservedly. With respect to the course, &c. of the French frigates I shall be able to advise you in my next. The French frigates got to Sandy Hook about nine o'clock."

—

French Frigates return.—The N. York Gazette, by this morning's mail, has the following paragraph:

"The French frigates Didon and Cybelle, yesterday returned into port and anchored in their former situation opposite Governor's island.——The object of the Frenchman's expedition to Gravesend bay, was said to be merely to exercise the men, and that their intention was not to put to sea—at present."

—

From Amsterdam.—It appears from Dutch papers received at Portsmouth to the 30th of June, under the Paris head of 25th of June, that GEORGES and eleven others were guillotined in the fore part of that day—that those eight which were condemned to death, and to whom the Emperor has extended his mercy, have been condemned to be confined in the State prison for *four years*, and after that to be transported; that Jules Polignac, has also been sentenced to two years imprisonment. It father adds, "*General MOREAU is on his passage to the United States of America.*

(*Sal. Reg.*)

—

Gun Boat, No. 1.—Captain Wallace, arrived at Philadelphia from Charleston, tells us, (says the True American) that Gun Boat No. 1. on going to sea was found to labor so hard, that she carried away her bowsprit, the horns being too weak; also, that the port for her 32 pounder was so low that the gun would be of no service at sea, and that it was so ill fixed, that it could not be run far enough aft; in short, that her overhaul which was absolutely necessary, would cost from 700 to 1000 dollars, and then would be worth not half the money.

—

We are informed by an arrival at Philadelphia, that the trade at the Bay of Honduras was open for Americans bringing provisions, under the restriction of not bringing off wood more than 20 inches square. It is added, that wood was very plenty and vessels very scarce, and that provisions were low, not paying more than freight.

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Capt. Peace, of the ship Harriot, arrived at Baltimore from St. Petersburgh, reports, that the Russians appeared to be making every preparation for war. They were getting ready for sea a large fleet, but their destination was not made known.

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Dollars.—By our last London price current (July 4) dollars were at one hundred & two cents, and plenty. An act had passed the British Parliament, allowing the bank of England to recoin dollars—after which they passed at *one hundred and ten cents.* These new crowns were not considered as a part of the coin of the realm. Mr. Pitt in the debate on the bill said, "he thought the only view in which those coins could be considered, was as bank notes issued for small sums, and stamped on silver instead of paper." They were recoining by Mr. Boulton and bear the British King's head finely struck, instead of that of the Spanish monarch. Their restampment was executed with great dispatch—no less than 528 being struck in a minute, and they cost one farthing a dollar. Many millions had been recoined; and, as they pass for more than their intrinsic value, they were not exported, and the bank gained a round sum by the coinage.

—

The Mother of the two Polignacs, lately tried at Paris was the most accomplished and beautiful woman in France. The late Queen was heard to say, I know not how it happens, but with all the rest of the world I feel that I am a Queen, but with Madam De Polignac "Je ne Lis plus la Reine, je ne suis que moi meme." "I am no longer Queen, I am only myself."

—

The London Monthly Commercial Reporter for June last, says "The traders of the American States continue to enlarge their traffic with the East Indies; but there is no reason to fear, that they would injure the trade between England and the East, unless the price of freight from England to India should be enhanced enormously above what it is at present.'—The same report, says "the demands for goods for the West Indies, are, for the present, rather encreased by the new independence of the negroes in St. Domingo."

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A new Philosophical Journal has been lately established at Madrid; the object of which is to treat of physical and mathematical sciences, natural history, agriculture, the different branches of literatute and the fine arts.

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In the British House of Commons July 5, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the report of the Corn Laws Bill, moved a clause, that nothing contained in the Act, from the time of its passing, should extended to any ships which may be on their passage to any port of the United Kingdom from the ports of the Baltic for one, and those of America for two months, which was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

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The following article is from the (N. Y.) American Citizen, a democratic print.

"Nothing is more idle than for a nation to think of obtaining respect, when she has no force to command it. The conduct of the British frigates in annoying the commerce of New-York, is just such as may be ever expected from the defenceless condition of the United States. It is not *British* but *human* nature.

A few vessels of war, which the United States can easily, and must sooner or later furnish, would ensure protection to their trade. They then could say, to those inclined to trespass "Gentlemen, you *ought* not, and you *shall* not do so." Until such measures are taken, all complaints are vain, and there can be no remedy. Mr. Jefferson has said many good things, and none more just, than that men "feel power and forget right."

Whatever may be the difference of political sentiments among us, and the animosity which it has occasioned, surely all should unite in supporting the dignity and safety of the nation. He is an unworthy citizen who would sacrifice these for any consideration. POLITICUS.

—

We have been favored, by a gentleman in this city, with a copy of an act of the assembly of Jamaica, respecting letters of of attorney, &c. executed in the United States. *American.*

"That from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties before any of his majesty's consuls or vice-consuls, residing in any of those states, or before the chief justice of any of the said states, or before the chief justice or any of the judges of the supreme court of the said United States—and certified under the seal of any of the said states or the seal of the said United States—shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in law, as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a judge of any court of record in this island ----any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

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Many of our readers are perhaps unacquainted with the degree of *refinement* to which the *sports* of the English have attained. Their bull-baiting, cock fighting, and boxing matches are surpassed by a species of *diversion* of which we confess we have till now been ignorant—we allude to *grinning-matches!* A London paper of June 18, gives us the particulars of a grinning-match, which had taken place near Bridlington for a quantity of tobacco. There were three competitors for the prize, all of whom were speedily seized with the most painful symptoms in consequence of the most violent contortions, and two of them died in three days, and the other soon after. The father of the third on going to visit him, was so shocked with his appearance, that he took to his bed, and never rose again!!

The rigid moralist may affect to frown upon a *diversion* which goes to deprive his fellow-man of life—but a correspondent thinks, that when under *proper regulations* this new way of killing men may be made to produce the happiest effects in our own *unpolished* country. His plan is, that it should be substituted in the place of duelling, to decide *affairs of honor!* 'Tis true, on first thought it does not seem quite so *genteel* to die by *grinning* as to be *shot*; but custom overcomes the strongest prejudices—and then what a saving of powder and ball! And besides all this, grinning has the advantage over duelling, that as in the latter but one of the parties is seldom killed, and sometimes neither, the example before us gives us reason to hope, that in the latter each party might be gratified with seeing his antagonist "grinning his last ghastly smile!"

(*Plebian.*)

Assize of Bread.

The 3d Loaf to weigh 13 ounces

John Longden,
Clerk of the Market.

September 3.

For NEW YORK,

The SLOOP
LITTLE REBECCA,

To sail on Thursday next, for passage only having good accommodations, please to apply to Stephen Carr, Master on board at Vowell's wharf.

JOHN G. LADD.

September 3. d

M'Clean and Winterberry

Have for Sale, at their warehouse on Union street,

Fourth proof Cogniac BRANDY in pipes,
Spanish Brandy in pipes,
Fourth proof Jamaica Rum in hhds.
Windward Island Rum in do.
Madeira Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
Philadelphia Porter in bls.
Philadelphia and New York loaf and lump Sugar,
Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas,
St. Croix Sugar of a good quality by the hogshead,
Alum,
Turk's Island and Liverpool } SALT,
Pepper by the bag,
Mould candles by the box,
Beef and Pork, New York inspection,
Bar Iron and blistered Steel.

September 3 d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of the county of Alexandria, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Joseph Dyson, late of the said county, deceased:

All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the third day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

GIVEN under our hands this third day of September, 1804.

John A. Burford,
Hannah Burford,

Administrator and Administratrix of Joseph Dyson, deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the above named Administrator and Administratix.

Sept. 3. 3w

JUST RECEIVED BY

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints,

WHEATON's

GENUINE PATENT BITTERS,

Price only 58 cents,

Secured to him by Letters Patent from the President of the United States.

A MEDICINE extremely useful and efficacious for curing jaundicy and billious disorders, and removing that sinking, faint and distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleepy, dull heaviness in the forepart of the day, weakness and trembling of the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to jaundicy and bilious people.

Also removing obstructions of the bowels, and of urine, cholicy complaints, pukings, and purgings, indigestion, sick head ache, rheumatic complaints, &c. which raise from a collection of sour, billious matter in the stomach, and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and to cure ricketty children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine (as may be seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

LIKEWISE,

Wheaton's patent itch Ointment,

Price only 50 cents.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder.

One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and smoother.

ALSO,

Lee's genuine Windham Antibilious

PILLS.

REANIMATION.

WHEN the most important functions of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by imprudence, inheritance, accident or disease, are tottering upon the brink of the grave, *it is not in despair that relief is to be found:* There is a medicine which has restored thousands from infirmity and misery to health and happiness, which is

THE AROMATIC

LOZENGES OF STEEL.

Since this excellent medicine was first discovered by Dr. Bardwell, several thousand females have experienced its salutary effects; many of whom had been reduced to the brink of the grave having used every remedy recommended as specific in those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained. The following recent case is selected from a numerous list.

From Mrs. Eleanor Wadsworth, Providence, (R. I.)

Sir,

WE received yours and with much pleasure comply with your request, as my daughter has certainly received very great benefit from Dr. Bardwell's Aromatic Lozenges of Steel.

In the winter of 1802 my daughter, who is in her 17th year caught a very severe cold, which with the violent fever which accompanied it, confined her to her room upwards of four months; during this period we paid for Doctors bills and consultations 150 dollars. The fever left her in the most deplorable, and debilitated state with hardly any use of her limbs, so that we were obliged to cary her from the bed to the chair. Being strongly persuaded by the Doctor we went to Ball-Town Springs and stayed the season, and thought she gained considerable strength by the use of the waters; but by the fatigue of the passage (having very rough weather) she became as weak and her cough much worse than before. During the last winter her whole nervous system has been so irritable, and her spirits so low and depressed, that death to her was desirable. In the latter end of January we saw an Advertisement recommending the Lozenges of Steel for similar complaints, we immediately purchased a packet of them, and before the whole of them were taken, they evidently produced a change in her system, which no medicine before had been able to effect, we sent for two more packets. It is now fourteen days since she began to mend; she has laid aside her crutches, has been twice on horse back, and if the weather should prove favorable we intend coming to Peeks-kill early in April to stop until we go to Balls-Town Springs: from there we will send you our address, where with pleasure we will satisfy any enquiries.

Price one Dollar per Packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine the public are requested to observe that the name of Thomas Stokes & Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The Lozenges of Steel,

are only to be had, in Alexandria, of Messrs.

R. & J. GRAY.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A SUPPLY OF

Family & Patent Medicines,

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Achs; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

—

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills

For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows what dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy of bile in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrescent qualities, to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. *The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills,* in curing, and particularly in preventing this dreadful disease, is universally known in the Islands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West Indias Islands, or any of those places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

—

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; speedily removes inflammations, dimness, itchings, and films; never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibillious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

—

CHAMBAUD'S

Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthmas and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

—

Dr. BARDWELL'S

Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Achs, *arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head achs.*

—

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'S Anti-Billious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Ellifton, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supercede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,
March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm-destroying Lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length and the their ose, a large quantity of a mysli, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has over since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine

DR. BARDWELL'S

Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Dissentery.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovred by man or offereed to the world

Price, 1 dol. and 1 dollar and 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, ursiets, hysteric vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children scurvey, obstructions or stopages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

☞ These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally ackowledged by all who have tried their effects, to befar superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommened to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13. raw

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Alexandria County, ss.

June Term, 1804.

Abram Skelton, *complainant,*
AGAINST
Stephen Stephens, Amos Allison, Jacob Geiger, and Daniel C. Brent, *defendants,* } In CHANCERY.

THE defendants Stephen Stephens and Amos Allison, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Stephen Stephens and Amos Allison are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of said complainant, by his counsel—*It is ordered,* that the said defendants, Stephen Stephens and Amos Allison, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the Court, and that the other defendants, Jacob Geiger and Daniel C. Brent, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Stephen Stephens and Amos Allison, until the further order or decree of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

August 27. co2m

CLERMONT,

THE place where the Rev. Mr. Davis lately lived, about four miles from Alexandria, will be leased to a good tenant who will keep the place in good repair, and comply with the terms of the lease; to such a tenant I will lease the place for fourteen years from January next. The houses will be put in good repair for the reception of a careful tenant, and none else need apply.

Any person who wisher to become the tenant will call on the subscriber who will shew the place.

This place is handsomely situated, having a good view of Alexandria from the house, and a very large meadow about two hundred yards below, excellent well water and two good springs, with an ice house and every convenience necessary for a gentleman farmer. For terms apply to

B. Dulany.

N. B. The dwelling has twelve rooms in it, and two passages.

Shuter's Hill, Aug. 17. d4w

For Sale, at Ravensworth,

A few likely, young NEGROES.

ALSO,

Mares and Colts, equal in blood to any in America, and about thirty head of Sheep.

John Bowen,
Agent for Wm. Fitzhugh.

Aug. 17. 2aw4wtf

Notice.

Those who have claims against the estate of Captain JOHN HARPER, deceased are desired to bring them in properly proved, to either of the subscribers; and all those indebted to his estate are required to pay the same to Mary Harper.

Mary Harper, *Executrix.*
Wm. Herbert,
Sam. Craig,
John Dunlap,
Wm. Hartshorne, } *Exrs.*

Jul31.

Robert and John Gray

Have just received,

A SUPPLY of Super Royal,
Royal,
Medium,
Demy,
Folio and
Quarto Post
And Foolscap } WRITING PAPER.

July 18. d

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office—*Price 12½ Cents,*

THE PRISONER:

A True Narrative.

By PHILIP WILLIAMS,

Now confined in the Dungeon of the Jail of Washington, on a charge of Forgery.

August 15. d

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

June Term, 1804.

William Hartshorne, jun. and James Taylor, joint merchants and copartners, under the firm of Hartshorne and Taylor, *complainants,*
AGAINST
Amos Allison, William H. Lyles, Enoch M. Lyles, William Lyles, sen. Jacob Geiger, and Samuel Boyd, *defendants,* } In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Amos Allison not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, upon affidavit, that the said Amos Allison is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of said complainants, by their counsel—*It is ordered,* that the said defendant, Amos Allison, do appear hear on the first day of November Court next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendants, William H. Lyles, Enoch M. Lyles, William Lyles, sen. Jacob Geiger, and Samuel Boyd, do not pay away, conveyor secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Amos Allison, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in both of the public newspapers printed in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

Aug. 27. co2m

Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.

BENJAMIN BROWN,

Formerly of the firm of M'Pherson and Brown, Baltimore,)

Respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of Burr Mill Stones, in St. Patrick street, between King and Cameron streets, near Davey Davey's, Alexandria, and solicits a share of patronage: He flatters himself his work will be found equal, if not superior to any executed in this place, as will appear by a certificate from Jonathan and John Ellicott, which will be shewn on application at his Manufactory.

Now on hand a number of

First Quality STONES,

ready made from 4 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 6.

Also,

A LARGE SUPPLY

OF

FRESH BURR BLOCKS.

June 6 2aw3m

FRESH FRUIT

Of a superior quality.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Joseph Dyson's store, Prince street,)

Has this day received, per the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

LEMONS by the box or smaller quantity,
800 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
500 lbs. English Walnuts,
10 boxes of preserved Prunes,
And some Sweat Meats,

All which are in excellent order, and the best ever brought to this port.

☞ Just received, per the brig Johannah, from Newburyport, a few tierces first quality SEED POTATOES.

July 5. d

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S. SNOWDEN.